

28
1926



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. XXVIII (Nos. 1 to 4)

CONTENTS

Tuesday, 2nd March 1926.

	PAGES
Personnel of the Government of Madras	1-8
Members present	9
I. New member	10
II. Questions and answers	10-37
III. Motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss the death of a student who was denied admission into the General Hospital ..	38-40, 56-88
IV. Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General	40
V. Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor	40
VI. Budget for 1926-27	40-56

Thursday, 4th March 1926.

Members present	93
I. Questions and answers	94-107
II. Communications to the Council	107
III. General discussion on the Budget for 1926-27	107-160

Friday, 5th March 1926.

Members present	161
I. Assent of His Excellency the Governor to the amendments to Standing Order No. 3	162-179, 240-241
II. Communications to the Council	179-180, 242-252
III. General discussion on the Budget for 1926-27	180-239

Saturday, 6th March 1926.

Members present	253
I. Assent of His Excellency the Governor to the amendments to Standing Order No. 3	254
II. General discussion on the Budget for 1926-27	254-335

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, J.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following port folios :—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine (Central subject).
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions, Pounds and special funds.
Public Services Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns. ams
Reforms— not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomials, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Administration report.
Air-craft.
Arms and explosives.
Boilers.
Census.
Certificate of age and qualification.
Criminal Tribes.
Depressed classes.
Emigration.
Forests (including cinchona).
Government Houses.
Jails.
Labour (including factories).

Laccadives.
Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Reformatories.
Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Rewards for saving life and property.
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Stamps.
Stationery and Government Presses.

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Central Subjects—
Archæology and Epigraphy.
Customs (including trade).
Ecclesiastical.
Income-tax.
Meteorology.
Opium.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects—*cont.*
Post Office.
Salt.
Telegraphs and telephones.
European education.
Finance.
Military.
Move of Government to the Hills.
Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Adulteration of foodstuffs.
Local.
Medical.
Municipal.

Light-feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Public Health.
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO, *Kt.*, Minister for Education and Public Works. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Education.
Excise.

Public Works.
Registration.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, *Kt.*, Minister for Development. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Agriculture.
Co-operative Societies.
Fisheries.

Industries.
Veterinary.
Weights and Measures.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU Garu.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur ...	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Sri-rangam, M. Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur ...	Ceded Districts, M. Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, M. Rural.
4. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur (Council Secretary).	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, M. Rural.
4. 5. Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y.	Northern Landholders II, Landholders.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. (Council Secretary).	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura, Indian Christian.
11. Arumuga Nadar, P. K. S. A. ...	NOMINATED for Nadars
12. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Urban.
13. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
14. Boag, I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Finance Department.)
15. Chidambara Nadar, A. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
16. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely (Christian), Indian Christian.
17. Davis, J. A. ...	NOMINATED for Anglo-Indians.
18. Devendrudu, N. ...	NOMINATED for Adi-Andhras.
19. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
20. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
21. Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.)
22. Gangaraju, M. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Central Districts, M. Rural.
24. Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and Industry.
25. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. ...	NOMINATED for Mukkuvans or Fishermen.
26. Guruswami, L. C. ...	NOMINATED for Arundhateyas.
27. Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla (Chairman).	South Kanara, M. Rural.
28. Hegde, J. Naganna ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
29. Heggade, D. Manjappa ...	Do.

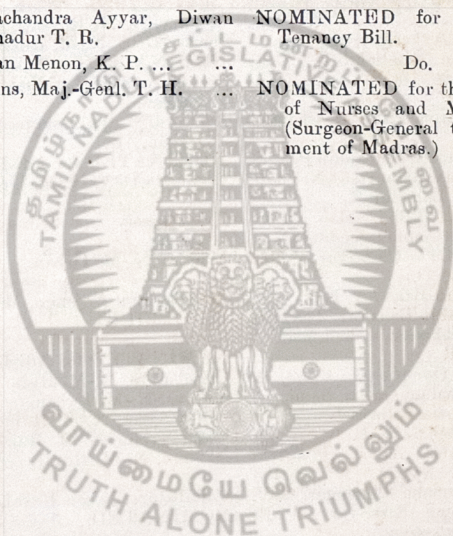
Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
30. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. (Deputy President).	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
31. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib Bahadur.	East Coast Muhammadan.
32. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, M. Rural.
33. Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
34. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, N.-M. Rural.
35. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
36. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kuppaswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
38. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	European.
39. Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
40. Madhava Raja, V.	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, N.-M. Rural.
41. Madurai, Hony. Lt.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
42. Mallesappa, T.	NOMINATED for Lingayats.
43. Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur V. Hamid Sultan.	Tanjore, M. Rural.
44. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
45. Marthandam Pillai, P. N. ...	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
46. Maruthavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
47. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, T. M. ...	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, M. Rural.
48. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
49. Moosa Sait Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Madras, M. Urban.
50. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, T. N.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, M. Rural.
51. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
52. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association, Commerce and Industry.
53. Muttayya Mudaliyar, C. ...	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
54. Muttayya Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Muttu Chettiyar, P. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
56. Narasimbacharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M. (Chairman).	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
57. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
58. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED for Nambudiris.
59. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
60. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras, N.-M. Urban.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Name of member.

Purpose for which nominated.

128. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Rai Bahadur N. NOMINATED for the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Bills and the Madras Village Panchayats Act Amendment Bill.
129. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur T. R. NOMINATED for the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
130. Raman Menon, K. P. ... Do.
131. Symons, Maj.-Genl. T. H. ... NOMINATED for the Registration of Nurses and Midwives Bill. (Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras.)



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fourth Session of the Second Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

VOLUME XXVIII.

Tuesday, the 2nd March 1926.

The House met at 11 o'clock, with Mr. President (the hon. Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY, M.A., Bar-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.L.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Obalesappa, Mr. B.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.	Pandrang Row, Mr. V.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the.	Ponnuswami Nayudu, Mr. C.
Patro, Kt., The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K.
Sivagnanam Pillai, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N.	Raja of Ramnad.
Abbas Ali Khan, Mr.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Boag, Mr. G. T.	Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Chidambara Nadar, Mr. A.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Renontre, Mr. A. E.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ross, Mr. T. M.
Evans, C.S.I., Mr. F. B.	Sagaram, Mr. P.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Guruswami, Mr. L. C.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah.	Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Hegde, Mr. Naganna.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Heggade, Mr. D. Manjappa.	Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Seturatanam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Khadi Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.	Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Sitayya, Mr. M.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	Sabbarayan, Dr. P.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi.
Madurai, Honorary Lieutenant.	Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.	Suryanarayana-murti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.
Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.	Symons, Major-General T. H.
Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M.	Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Veerian, Mr. R.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.	Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.	Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Narasimhacharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M.	Venkatarama Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. T. R.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Venkatarama Nayudu, Mr. C.
Noyce, Mr. Frank, C.S.I., C.E.E., I.C.S.	Venkataramam, Mr. B.
	Venkatatreddi Nayudu, Kt., Rai Bahadur Sir K.
	Wood, Mr. C. E.

[2nd March 1926]

I**NEW MEMBER.**

M.R.Ry. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU Garu made the prescribed affirmation of allegiance to the Crown, and then took his seat.

II**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.**Civil Justice.**

Committee to consider the question of High Court establishment.

* 1475 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating the appointment of a committee to consider the whole question of High Court establishment;

(b) if so, when the committee is likely to be constituted; and

(c) whether the proposed committee will go into the question of re-organization and retrenchment?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Criminal Investigation Department.

Investigation into crimes in the Ceded districts.

* 1476 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any detailed investigation into grave crimes in the Ceded districts has been made;

(b) whether any result has been arrived at as regards their causes and the means to prevent the said crimes;

(c) what, if any, are the special measures proposed or recommended in the matter;

2nd March 1926]

(d) what steps, if any, the Government have taken or propose to take in this connexion; and

(e) whether any special staff is proposed to be appointed in the localities for the purpose of putting down crime after detailed investigation into the matter?

A.—(a) A special staff of one inspector and two sub-inspectors was sanctioned in 1923 to investigate the question of the manufacture and disposal of bombs, the increasing use of which in connexion with the commission of crime in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah was at that time a disturbing feature. In 1925 it was reported that this special staff had produced good results and that the use of bombs for the commission of crimes had diminished.

(b), (c) & (d) Crime has always been heavy in the Ceded districts and is due to the prevalence of faction, the existence of a number of criminal tribes and the backwardness of the area. Apart, however, from the bomb outrages, the crime presents no special features to call for particular investigation or treatment.

(e) No.

Irrigation.

Construction of a dam at Kilikudu.

* 1477 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is finally settled to build a dam at Kilikudu (Trichinopoly district); and

(b) whether the villagers protest against the dam being built at the spot proposed?

A.—The construction of the dam was sanctioned in December 1924. It was then proposed to construct it for a length of some 4,000 feet above the place where the breach occurred in the floods and some 2,000 feet below. In consequence of a petition, the Chief Engineer has been asked to report further about the height of the dam and the possibility of dispensing with the section proposed for the length below the breach.

Police.

Circular to sub-inspectors of police regarding uniform.

* 1478 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has sent a circular to the sub-inspectors of police to gather information in regard to their desire to have cross-belts as a part of their uniform; and

(b) if so, what action he proposes to take on the information received?

A.—(a) In pursuance of the undertaking in the answers to supplementary questions asked in connexion with question No. 669 on 30th October 1925, the Inspector-General of Police was consulted in the matter.

[2nd March 1926]

- (b) The Government do not propose to take any action. The supply of cross-belts to sub-inspectors is unnecessary and would involve considerable extra expenditure.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ May I ask the hon. the Law Member what was the opinion expressed by the sub-inspectors, and if they expressed the opinion in favour of having cross-belts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Some are in favour of it.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ I wish to know whether European sergeants in the same grade as sub-inspectors are not supplied with cross-belts, and if so why such cross-belts should be denied to Indians.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ They are, Sir.”

The Police Administration Reports.

* 1479 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why, while in the administration report of the City Police the subject of political activities is dealt with in a separate chapter, in the Police administration report for the districts the same is dealt with under the part headed ‘ Statistics of crime ’ ?

A.—The arrangement of the administration report is left to the discretion of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police.

State Prisoners.

Bengal State prisoners in Madras jails.

* 1480 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Bengal State prisoners Messrs. Das, Ganguly and Gupta are now confined in Trichinopoly and Messrs. Sen, Sirkar and Majumdar at Cannanore or in any of the Madras jails; if so, when they were received in this province and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Das ever suffered badly from duodenal ulcer and that Mr. Ganguly from nasal catarrh and cystitis; if so, what arrangements were made by the Government for their treatment;

(c) whether any Civil Surgeon or any other doctor recommended to the Government advocating medical treatment for them and, if so, with what result;

(d) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned State prisoners have been put into punishment cells in this province;

(e) what were the privileges allowed to these detenues in Bengal and Burma and in this province; and

(f) if they were deprived of any of the privileges previously enjoyed by them, the reasons for the same and the authority responsible for it?

A.—(a) Certain prisoners have been transferred to Madras jails; the Government are not prepared to specify the jails in which they are confined or the reasons why they have been transferred to this Presidency.

2nd March 1926]

(b) & (c) On arrival, State prisoner Das complained of having had duodenal ulcer. At present he has no symptoms of an ulcer. He is suffering from intestinal stasis, for which he is under medical treatment. On arrival, State prisoner Ganguly complained of having suffered from nasal catarrh, headache and cystitis. Nasal catarrh and headache improved under treatment. Both are under the treatment of a senior and experienced medical officer.

(d) No.

(e) & (f) They are given the privileges allowed them under the rules framed by the Bengal Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether these persons are maintained in the Madras jails at the expense of the Madras tax-payer ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" So far as I know, they are not maintained at the expense of the Madras tax-payer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether contributions are made by the Government of India towards the cost of maintaining all these State prisoners in the Madras jails ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to verify it before I can give an accurate answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the Madras Government were consulted as to whether there was adequate and proper room for the prisoners from outside the province, before they were transferred, or whether it was a kind of hukum issued by the Government of India which this Government have to obey, no matter whether they have got room or not in the jails ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not able to give reasons why they have been sent to Madras."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am sorry I am misunderstood. I am not asking for the reasons. I am asking whether this Government have any freedom of opinion or judgment with regard to the transference of non-Madras prisoners to the Madras jails, or whether they have merely got to find room for such prisoners, as the Government of India transfer to our jails ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" This Government have a voice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether this Government were consulted in the matter and if so, what their opinion was ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am unable to say what the Madras Government did on the occasion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the Government of Madras—I am not asking as to what they said—were consulted before the prisoners were sent to the Madras jails ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes ; they were consulted."

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to (a), the Government are not prepared to specify the jails in which they are confined, may I know why the Government refuse to give the names of the jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We had to carry out the instructions given to us in the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it then that the instructions are not to divulge even to the Legislative Council the names of the jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not open to me to divulge them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answers to (b) and (c) of this question, may I ask whether the answer is based upon the report of the medical officers of the prisons where these people are confined, if so, what the dates of the reports are, and whether the reports contain any information other than what is given in the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The answer is based on the reports received."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask for the dates of the reports?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask if the reports contained anything besides the information contained in the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think so."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know with reference to (e) and (f) whether there has been any trouble arising here from the difference in the privileges allowed by the rules in Bengal and in Burma?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Going back to (b) and (c), may I know whether the prisoner suffering from intestinal stasis is still under medical treatment, and what the latest report about him says?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think, Sir, he is improving."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. Home Member to call, from time to time, for reports with regard to the physical condition of the two persons who are admittedly ill and satisfy himself and this House that they are getting the best medical treatment available especially since they are confined against their will and for no crime?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Certainly, Sir. I shall do so."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"May I know whether these are not questions that are most aptly to be put in the Assembly and whether it is the function of this Council or of this Government to answer them? I merely want the information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But the question has been admitted. Mr. S. Satyamurti : 'Hear, hear.'"

2nd March 1926]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask whether these prisoners are allowed the privileges admissible under the rules framed by the Madras Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question. Moreover, I do not know how the question arises when they are to be treated according to the rules framed by the Bengal Government."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" It arises because they are here in prisons situated within the precincts of this Presidency and under the control of the Madras Government."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to have notice, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know who pays, Madras or Bengal ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have answered the question already."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Do the rules framed by the Madras Government conform to the rules framed by the Government of Bengal ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Clause (e) of the question relates to the privileges and there is thus notice given, Sir."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think so."

Land Revenue.

Assignment of darkhast lands to Brahmans.

* 1481 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why a darkhast land in Survey No. 125 has been assigned on patta to a Brahman gentleman in Athoor village, Sithayancottai, Dindigul taluk, Madura district;

(b) whether he is an ex-military man;

(c) how many acres of darkhast lands were assigned to Brahman gentlemen in various places in the Presidency during the past five years together with the survey numbers, extent of land, wet or dry, remission of tree value made, name of village, taluk and district;

(d) whether they are actually cultivating the lands;

(e) whether they are all ex-military men; and

(f) whether they were not possessing patta lands before such assignments of darkhast lands were made; and if so, how many acres in each case?

A.—The Government are not aware of the details of the case referred to in clause (a) nor are the statistics asked for in clause (c) available.

[2nd March 1926]

The hon. Member seems to be under the impression that Brahmans may not apply for or be granted land on darkhast unless they are 'ex-military men'. This is not the case.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"With reference to (f), may I know if lands are assigned to those who have already been possessing patta lands of their own?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Possession of land, Sir, is no bar to further grants of land."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I have information, Sir, from the agent in the particular village to the effect that one Kuppaswami Ayyar has been granted patta land S. No. 700 and another Brahman lady has also been granted patta land in the same village bearing No. 701."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must come to his question. He is giving a lot of information."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know why darkhast lands are being assigned to those who are already possessing patta lands and who do not actually cultivate them but lease them to another ignoring the Adi-Dravida darkhast petitioners' claims for assignment of such lands who do not possess a bit of land?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The considerations advanced by the hon. Member who puts the question are no bar to further assignment."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know, Sir, whether these lands are lands specially set apart for assignment to the depressed classes according to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1187, dated 5th March 1925?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I want notice."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know whether any announcement has already been made in the Dindigul taluk with reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1187, dated 5th March 1925?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How does that question arise?"

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Out of the answer given by the hon. the Revenue Member."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know what announcement is referred to."

Public Services.

Employment of Brahmans in Government offices.

* 1482 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the number of Brahmans that were employed in various Government offices in the Presidency after the G.Os. Nos. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, and 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, regarding communal representation in public service were passed?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the annual returns of officers in the permanent employ of Government as on the 1st April of each year; these returns are placed on the Council table every year.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"From the statistics, I find that 1,568 Brahmans were appointed in Collectorates on a pay of Rs. 35 and below, in district

2nd March 1926]

courts 718 and under the heads of departments 778 and 2,198 in mufassal Government offices are getting Rs. 100 and over. I want therefore to know why no regard was paid to the Government Order already quoted in the answer?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"From the circumstances stated by the hon. Member it does not follow that no regard was paid to the Government Order."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The Government Order was issued on 15th August 1922 and appointments have been made after that. I want to know why due effect was not given to the Government Order as regards communal representation."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit the underlying assumption of the hon. Member's question."

Criminal Tribes.

Occupation of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in Anantapur district.

* 1483 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many of those registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in Anantapur district since 1913 own cattle and sheep and goats or lands;

(b) how many of them were tending sheep and goats and trading in them and had it as a bona fide occupation; and

(c) how many of them were bona fide agriculturists?

A.—The Government have no information.

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether people who have got honest means of livelihood are also to be registered under the Criminal Tribes Act?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Of course, if they commit crimes habitually."

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"Are the Government then satisfied that the people who have been registered under the Act are in the habit of committing crimes?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think so."

Depressed Classes.

Management of Adi-Dravida schools at Govindapuram and Andapettu.

* 1484 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether my representation, dated 22nd December 1925, addressed to him officially regarding the Government taking up the management of an Adi-Dravida night school at Govindapuram, Vaniambadi, North Arcot district, by the Labour department has been received;

(b) if so, what steps he proposes to take in the matter; and

[2nd March 1926]

(c) whether there is also any chance of taking up another Adi-Dravida school at Andapettu village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, by the Labour department about which a mention is made in my representation stated above?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No 1182 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th December 1925. The question cannot be considered until the operations of the Labour department are extended to the North Arcot district.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1227.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to (c), as there is a Labour department working in the South Arcot district, may I know why the school in Tindivanam taluk has not been taken over? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered the question as to the reason why the Labour department has not taken care of the school."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" The answer to clause (b) is that the question cannot be considered until the operations of the Labour department are extended to the district of North Arcot. With reference to (c) which relates to South Arcot, there is a Labour department already working in that district and Adi-Dravidas are applying to take up the management of the school. I want to know why the question has not been considered in this case where the e is a Labour department working."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. F. NOYCE :—" May I point out, Sir, that the question refers to North Arcot and not to South Arcot? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir clause (c) refers to South Arcot, while (a) refers to North Arcot ". (Laughter).

Accidental loss to Adi-Dravidas in Venkarumbur.

* 1485 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to the answer to question No. 992 asked on 14th December 1925, regarding accidental loss to Adi-Dravidas in Venkarumbur, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to call for the information?

A.—There was no fire in the village of Venkarumbur and no Adi-Dravida houses were burnt.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, May I know by whom the report was made? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" By the Commissioner of Labour, Sir."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" If I send a mahazar of representation from the member of the depressed classes, may I know if the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio will be good enough to make enquiries in the matter? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall be most happy to look into it, Sir."

2nd March 1926]

Adi-Dravida school, Sathiavady.

* 1486 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 993 regarding aid to Adi-Dravida school, Sathiavady village, answered at the meeting dated 14th December 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the Sathiavady cheri school intended for depressed classes started more than a year ago was not taken up by the Labour department or rendered any help though a resolution was passed on the matter and submitted to Government on the 13th December 1924 by the depressed classes; and

(b) how many pupils are reading in the school?

A.—(a) The school-going population in the Sathiavady cheri and the actual strength of the school are not large enough to justify the taking over of the school by the Labour department.

(b) Thirty-nine.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“With reference to clause (b), may I know what is the minimum number of students that is required?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“About a hundred, I think, Sir.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know whether they appoint any conductors or conductresses in the case of boys' or girls' schools, respectively, to go and bring students? Or, is it the duty of the teachers to go and get hold of students?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice of the question.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know if any scholarships are given?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Order, order. How does this question arise from the answer?”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Here, Sir, I have put the question with reference to the strength of the school. Unless there are inducements, it is not at all possible to increase the strength. Therefore, Sir, on that point I want to know whether the Government are granting any scholarships, or giving slates and school books free or offering any such inducements so as to encourage and induce boys to come and join in larger numbers, in order to make up the required number.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is a subject for a separate question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the hon. the Home Member's statement that about a hundred students will be required before a school can be taken over by the Labour department, may I know if there are no schools with a less number of pupils which have been taken over by the Labour department?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“If the hon. Member gives notice of the question, I shall give the correct number.”

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Undoubtedly there are a number of villages where this strength can never be had, and am I to take it that in those villages the Labour department will never think of opening schools?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ What they generally do is this. For taking up a school I think we must have 55 pupils actually reading in it, but we must have a hundred children of school-going age in the locality before we can think of opening a new school.”

House-sites for Adi-Dravidas.

* 1487 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to question No. 995 answered at the meeting dated 14th December 1925, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) by whom information was given to Government to the effect that owing to faction among the Adi-Dravidas in the Ambattur village, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district, only five applications were received for house-sites up to the middle of August last;

(b) whether the Government have already received my representation about the Adi-Dravida Conference held on 2nd December 1925 under my presidency in the Ambattur village containing the statements of the Adi-Dravidas of the village denying the answer given in clause (b) of the question No. 995, dated 14th December 1925;

(c) if so, what action the Government intend or propose to take now in assigning the lands for house-sites to the Adi-Dravidas; and

(d) what have become of the petitions that were submitted to the Tahsildar of Saidapet by the members of the depressed classes of Ambattur village for granting them house-sites up to this?

A.—(a) The information was based on the report of the Collector of Chingleput.

(b) Yes. of

(c) The Government have called for a report.

(d) The Government have no information.

Forests.

Additions to the military grass farm in the Bellary district.

* 1488 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the military grass farm was first constituted in the Bellary district, and the reserves or portions of the reserves included in it together with the extent thereof;

(b) the additions since made to it by the Government together with their respective extent, and the years when they were added;

(c) if this information cannot be easily compiled the additions made to the grass farm within the last fifteen years, together with details as to reserve and the year of transfer; and

(d) whether the Government have decided to add yet more land to the farm this year and, if so, which reserve and how much of it?

2nd March 1926]

A.—(a) The Military Grass Farms department was first allowed to exploit grass in the Sandur forests of the Bellary district in 1904-05; but no information is available as regards the names or areas of the reserves in which the Military Grass Farms department exploited grass prior to 1915-16.

(b) & (c) A statement ^a is appended.

(d) The question is under consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"What is that particular reserve the addition of which is engaging the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have stated in answer to the hon. Member's question that it is under consideration of Government. The hon. Member knows what his question is and the matter about which it is asked."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I know nothing, Sir."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The question was whether the Government decided to add yet more land to the farm this year and if so, which reserve and how much of it. The answer is that the whole question is under the consideration of the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Am I to take it that the Government are not at all contemplating any particular reserves for adding to this farm? Are there no proposals at all before the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There are certain proposals, and I think the proposal is what addition should be made."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I therefore know what those reserves are with reference to, which the Government are considering the question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I wish to have notice of the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I have given notice enough, Sir. May I know whether the hon. Member has received any petitions with reference to this question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think there are some petitions if I remember right."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Will the hon. Member give the public an opportunity of having their say before he passes orders on the subject?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the request Sir."

Grievances of Forest Rangers.

* 1489 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any resolution or representation from the Sixth Annual Conference of the Forest Rangers' Association; and

[2nd March 1926]

(b) if so, what action he has taken on the various grievances outlined therein?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Medical.

Alleged refusal of admission into the General Hospital.

* 1489-A Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government is drawn to the publication in the correspondence columns of the *Swarajya* dated 13th February 1926 under the heading “A student's tragic death”;

(b) whether Government have verified if the statements made therein regarding the admission into the General Hospital which was refused to the patient, Mr. Gopalasundaram, a Law College student, though he waited from 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.;

(c) whether Government have also verified if the doctor in the Rayapuram Hospital refused admission in the beginning on various grounds “the more important of which were that it was late for admission, that the patient was not in so serious a condition as to necessitate immediate admission, that . . . he happened to be a Brahman”;

(d) if the answers to (b) and (c) be in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to make immediate enquiries into the matter; and

(e) if the answers be in the affirmative, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have obtained a report* in the matter from the Surgeon-General, which is laid on the table.

(e) As pointed out by the Surgeon-General, the incident was due not to any defect of system, but to an error of judgment on the part of the medical officer on duty. The Government do not therefore propose to take any special action in the matter. The Surgeon-General will deal with the assistant surgeon departmentally.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask the hon. the Minister, first, why the Government have not expressed even the conventional regret for the death of a student, due to an error of judgment on the part of one of their subordinates, as has been admitted in the answer to the question?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Surgeon-General in his report has expressed regret, and that letter has been placed on the table of the House.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to clause (e) of this question, we find that, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, the incident was due not to any defect in the system, but to an error of judgment on the part of the

2nd March 1926]

medical officer on duty. But if we turn to paragraph 3 of the copy of the letter of the Surgeon-General, dated 25th February 1926, we find this: 'Between 9-30 and 11 a.m. the Duty Assistant Surgeon, Mr. K. I. John, whose duty it is to admit the patients into the hospital, saw all the patients who were earmarked for admission and selected the nine cases which he considered were seriously ill and refused admission to the others for want of vacant beds'. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he considers that the want of vacant beds for refusing admission of a case like this is not a defect of the system, and how he thinks it is an error of judgment on the part of the officer on duty?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, there is only room for a certain number of patients, and the officer in charge has to select the most deserving cases for admission. He thought that the nine cases he selected were the more deserving cases; and he could not therefore admit the other cases."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"No, Sir; I am afraid my question has been missed. In view of the sequel, which is the death of this patient, in view of the letter of Dr. Krishna Rao, a medical practitioner recommending that it was a very serious case, and in view of the fact that if there were beds this case would have been admitted, may I ask whether the non-admission of patients for want of beds in a city like Madras, even in serious cases which may end in death and of which only nine were admitted, is not due to a defect of the system?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I believe my hon. Friend assumes that all the nine patients died. But I do not think that all of them died. If the officer in charge knew that the case in question was as serious as it really happened to be, he would certainly have preferred this patient to another patient who perhaps might have been refused admission or he might have made special arrangements to admit him as an emergent patient."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister, in view of this answer, whether there is any gradation of illness among serious illnesses, and whether the assistant surgeon in charge has to grade the serious illnesses, not according to their seriousness, but according to the number of beds available in the hospital, and if so, could not the system be improved with a view to providing accommodation for all cases which are serious and which may end as seriously as this case did?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, I am afraid it amounts to a suggestion for action."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Assuming it is, Sir, may I not, as regards the death of an Indian patient in an Indian hospital, suggest to the hon. Gentleman to take some action?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Well, what is the action that the hon. Minister can take in the matter? The student died and I feel sorry for his death as I feel sorry for the death of ever so many other patients, but it is impossible for any Government to prevent deaths. It is not possible to make provision for all cases to be admitted in the General Hospital."

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the capacity of any succeeding Government, I would not ask the hon. the Minister to anticipate; but may I know whether he would not take any steps to increase these nine beds to 12 beds or 24 beds, when a case like that has come to his notice, or does he want more deaths to occur before he is going to change this system?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The extension of accommodation would depend on the availability of funds."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know in view of the statement in paragraph 5 of the Surgeon-General's letter how many European and Indian beds were vacant that day? It is stated that there were 5 vacant Indian beds. May I know if there were vacant that day any European beds, reserved for European patients?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I should like to have notice of that question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know this Sir, because in paragraph 3 it is stated that admission was refused 'for want of vacant beds', but in paragraph 5 that statement is qualified by the words 'Indian beds'. May I therefore take it that paragraph 3 is correct only when qualified by paragraph 5? May I know whether . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Vacant beds mean Indian beds and not European beds."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know also whether in such cases any European beds can be occupied by Indian patients?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think I have already answered that question. Whether there were European beds vacant or not, I cannot say without notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether Indian patients in serious cases can, under the rules, be given European beds if they are vacant?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If there is any case which is considered to be of such a serious nature, I am sure the officer in charge will find room to admit the patient."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Apart from the hon. Minister's opinion or assurance, I want to know whether the rule is that European beds can be occupied by Indian patients."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" All I can say is that there is no rule to refuse admission of an emergent case."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Paragraph 3 of the letter says that nine cases were admitted. Paragraph 5 says that seven cases were admitted. May I request the hon. the Minister to let me know how he reconciles these two statements?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, according to paragraph 3, nine cases were selected."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I wish to know the meaning of these two words 'admission' and 'selection' of cases. What became of the other two?"

2nd March 1926]

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Selection refers to the preliminary stage of deciding the number and personnel of patients to be admitted. Admission means receiving the patients into the hospital."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" May I know what is meant by saying that there were five vacant Indian beds and that seven cases were admitted? If there are five beds, how can seven be admitted?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They must have made special arrangements for the admission of those two patients."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I wish to know whether the hospital authorities are so vacant in mind or brains . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member must really frame his questions in language that could not be considered offensive to anybody, especially to those that are outside the Council."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" May I know whether the hospital authorities could not improvise temporary beds for such serious cases? Is there any provision in the hospital rules to improvise emergent beds for such emergent cases?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That depends upon the opinion of the admitting officer. If he thought that the case was sufficiently serious he would have made arrangements for admitting that particular case. But in this case on account of an error in judgment the officer in charge thought that the case was not serious enough."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Has the duty assistant surgeon explained why he overlooked the recommendation of a practitioner of the standing of Dr. Krishna Rao?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That is a matter of judgment. After examining the patient, he came to the conclusion that it was not a case sufficiently serious to be admitted under the circumstances."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly place on the table a report of the action which the Surgeon-General takes in this matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Surgeon-General has not yet taken action, but he proposes to take action departmentally."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May we have a report of that placed on the table if and when he does take action?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes. I have no objection to place it on the table."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" It has been stated in the letter that Indian beds were vacant. May I know the other kinds of beds that are vacant?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Obviously European beds."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There are special beds. There are European beds and so forth."

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Could not this unfortunate man be put in some special or European bed in view of the seriousness of the situation ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have already answered that question. If the admitting officer thought that the case was serious enough he would have admitted the patient, he would have put him in a special bed or in a bed improvised for the occasion."

11-30 a.m. Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that no two doctors agree in their opinion ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is hardly a question within the cognizance of the hon. Minister."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to paragraph 8, Sir, of the letter of the Surgeon-General this is what he says :

"It becomes practically a daily experience of shroffing out those patients who should be admitted and those who could afford to wait and come again another day. It is possible that such accidents will occasionally happen even if the greatest care be exercised."

"I want to ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir, in view of his answers to-day on the floor of the House whether there is any evidence in this case that the Assistant Surgeon in charge refused to admit the patient on the ground that the Surgeon-General advanced, with which I cordially agree, viz., that it becomes sometimes necessary to refuse admission to those who can afford to wait to come again another day. The Surgeon-General expressed no opinion that he thought that this unfortunate student could wait and come another day. Is it simply a reason of 'no bed'?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I cannot add anything more to what I have already stated."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of that answer, may I ask the hon. Minister to say why the Government say in answer to clause (e) of this question : 'The Government therefore do not propose to take any special action in the matter. The Surgeon-General will deal with the Assistant Surgeon departmentally.' Assuming that it is due to want of beds, I want to know why the Government say that they won't take any action to prevent such unhappy incidents in future."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Surgeon-General considers that it was only a case of error in judgment and has informed that he would take action against the Assistant Surgeon departmentally. That is the reason why the Government do not propose to take further action."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the Government do not therefore propose to increase the number of beds to prevent such unhappy incidents in future ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question of reconstructing the General Hospital is engaging the attention of the Government. If funds are available, more accommodations will be provided in the new hospital."

2nd March 1926]

Education.

Scholarships to girl pupils.

* 1490 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why scholarships for girls awarded by the Educational Department are given only from Form I onwards;

(b) whether the Government consider it advisable to award scholarships at least in the case of depressed class girls from IV standard or V standard upwards with a view to spread female education among them;

(c) whether the Government observe any age restrictions also while awarding scholarships; and

(d) if so, how the age restrictions are observed in the case of girl students reading in municipal areas and those reading in non-municipal areas?

A.—(a) Some special scholarships are awarded to Mappilla girls and Hindu and Muhammadan widows from standard IV. General scholarships are awarded only from Form I in secondary schools and standard VI in elementary schools because there is a considerable falling off in the strength of Form I as compared with the strength of Class V, the maximum fee up to standard V of an elementary school being only one anna a month. The scholarships are awarded to induce pupils to continue their education beyond the primary school stage.

(b) Scholarships tenable from standards IV and V are being awarded by the Labour Department to pupils belonging to depressed classes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In regard to ordinary scholarships, no difference is made in the matter of age between girls reading in municipal areas and girls reading in non-municipal areas. In the case of special scholarships for pupils of the depressed classes awarded by the Labour Department, however, the age limit is two years higher in non-municipal areas than in municipal areas. With effect from the next school year this difference will be abolished.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“In the answer given to clause (a) I find in the first part: ‘Some special scholarships are awarded to Mappilla girls and Hindu and Muhammadan widows from standard IV.’ Considering the poverty of the depressed classes, may I know, Sir, why the same concession was not extended or allowed to the members of the depressed classes?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“I cannot add anything to the answer already given.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“I do not hear anything. May I know why age restrictions are imposed while awarding scholarships to the depressed classes?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“Because the pupils of the depressed classes join late in life. Therefore certain restrictions are necessary in their own interests.”

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to clause (d) I find that, with effect from the next school year, this difference will be abolished. Well, Sir, may I know whether, until then—until that happy day comes—we ought to leave the school for want of encouragement? What are we to do?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I cannot give any opinion. It is left to the hon. Member."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With regard to clause (b) it is stated that scholarships tenable from standards IV and V are being awarded by the Labour Department to pupils belonging to depressed classes. May I know why the Government should impose such restrictions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is a matter of administrative necessity, Sir."

Prayers of the deputations of the committees of the Catholic Association of South Kanara.

* 1491 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what orders have been passed or are contemplated to be passed on the several prayers of the deputations of the committees of the Catholic Association of South Kanara and of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League, presented to the hon. the Minister during his visit to Mangalore last year, so far as the Educational Department is concerned, as to (i) recognition of the Catholic Indian Secular clergy and pastors as secondary trained teachers, (ii) larger grants-in-aid, (iii) fixed dates for publication of results of examinations and (iv) due representation of Christians in the District Educational Council?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1445.

Excise.

Consumption of opium in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts.

* 1492 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATIRAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the quantity of opium consumed in each year by the people of each taluk in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna for the last ten years?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Co-operative Societies.

Work done by Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 1493 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the newly appointed Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies are now doing only the same work which they were doing as Assistant Registrars or whether any non-credit work has been actually attempted by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them are attending meetings of co-operative societies throughout the month to the neglect of more important duties; and

2nd March 1926]

(c) whether he will be pleased to furnish a statement of the work turned out by the Deputy Registrars for the quarter ending 31st December 1925, the number of societies inspected by them, the number of days spent by them in attending meetings of co-operative societies, the number of days spent by them in 'super-audit,' the number of 'non-credit' societies started by them and the amount of travelling allowances drawn by them during the period?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the reply given to clause (a) of his question No. 1379 asked at the meeting of the Council on 12th February 1926.

(b) No. It is part of the duties of Deputy Registrars to attend meetings of co-operative societies.

(c) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to clause (c), the answer is that the Government have no information. May I know, Sir, whether the Government have no information because no work is done by the Deputy Registrars?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"It is not so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Then, how is it that the Government have no information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"It is not worth while collecting that piece of information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Arising out of that answer, may I know whether the hon. Minister does not consider the question of super audit important? Are we to take it, Sir, that in a matter where the public have invested their hard-earned savings to the extent of nine or ten crores the hon. Minister considers the question of audit unimportant?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"If the hon. Member will ask any particular question, I will collect the information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The question is so clear that even he who runs may read and understand. My information is that the Deputy Registrars are doing no super audit work and I want Government to tell me whether it is true. It is very important because ten crores of rupees of peoples' deposits are there. The hon. Minister says that he does not consider it important to call for the information. Does he now at least realize that a matter affecting ten crores of poor people's savings is important and will he call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I shall call for the super audit figures if the hon. Member wants them."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"In the interests of the public, Sir, not that I want them."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes, yes."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Does not the Deputy Registrar send any monthly report?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"He does."

[2nd March 1926]

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Will not that give some idea of the information now wanted? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" No. "

Appointment of a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 1494 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was on special duty and if so, how long and what are the items of work disposed of by him during the period of his ' special duty ' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he has been since granted leave ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies ;

(d) if so, what are the circumstances necessitating such an appointment ; and

(e) the reasons why the matter could not be deferred until the time of 1926-27 budget ?

A.—(a) Yes. The Personal Assistant was on special duty for six months. As regards the work on which he was employed during that period the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (f) to question 573 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th October 1925. The Government have not yet received a report on the work done during the period.

(b) Yes. But he has since returned to duty.

(c) Yes.

(d) The appointment of Joint Registrar is proposed with a view to affording relief to the Registrar. The department has expanded enormously during the last five years and the work of the Registrar has increased both in volume and complexity. It is a physical impossibility for the Registrar, without substantial relief, to find time to deal adequately with the numerous complicated problems which are constantly coming before him, to indicate and control new lines of development and to tour throughout the Presidency in order to keep in touch with the work of his subordinates, of the financing banks and of the more important special type of societies. More money is coming into the movement than it has been able to absorb and is mostly in the shape of short-term loans while the demand now is for long-term loans. The regulation of the financial arrangements of the movement as a whole requires the constant attention of the Registrar in order to ensure the safety and soundness of the system. He has to control and co-ordinate the work of the Deputy Registrars in regard to non-credit work. Moreover, there are and always will be many problems connected with non-credit activities which have to be settled on lines applicable to the Presidency as a whole and not

2nd March 1926]

merely with reference to local conditions. To enable the Registrar to cope with all these items of work and to allow co-operation to attain its natural growth the post of Joint Registrar is proposed to be created. The new officer will take over certain definite portions of the Registrar's duties subject to the Registrar's general control. He will undertake work which, though essential for the development of the movement, cannot now be adequately dealt with by the Registrar owing to the extreme pressure of other demands upon his time and energy.

(e) The appointment will be sanctioned only after the budget of 1926-27 has been passed by the Council.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (e) the result is here about the appointment of the joint registrar. May I ask the hon. Minister why, when he promulgated his recent scheme of reorganization of the department, he did not ask for this particular appointment ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The two subjects are quite different.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ The whole department was re-organized very recently. It was then given out that it would be a self-contained and complete arrangement. The Public cannot be so very dull as not to be able to understand it. May I know definitely why it was that this appointment was not foreshadowed on that occasion ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ As I already said, the two subjects are quite different.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I am absolutely unconvinced they are different. May I know what new conditions have arisen since the recent reorganization to justify the creation of this costly new appointment ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ These are two separate branches. One was considered then and the other was not.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I am sorry I am not still able to make him understand (Swarajists' Laughter). I shall refer to the printed answer which he himself has given. Perhaps, that will make him understand the matter. At page 8 the argument is given and it is stated :

‘ The regulation of the financial arrangements of the movement as a whole requires the constant attention of the Registrar in order to ensure the safety and soundness of the system.’

“ May I know how the new joint Registrar is going to have the difficult question of financial arrangement managed ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ That is a long statement which will have to be answered more outside the Council than here. It will take a long time.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I thought the Council is at least interested in this matter as much as the outside public and competent to deal with it and that it is not one which should be answered only outside the Council. If the hon. Minister is not prepared to answer this question, I

[2nd March 1926]

shall put him another question which I should very much like to avoid. May I know if all this was with a view to get Mr. M. K. Venkatachariar appointed ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ How does it arise ? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I bow. Is it not a fact, Sir, that the department in its re-organization has been increased by the appointment of nine deputy registrars costing the Government—rather the tax-payer—several thousands of rupees per month ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It is a fact, Sir, but the re-organization resulted in a net saving of Rs. 7,000 in the cost of the department. ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ And yet, how does the necessity for a new joint registrar arise ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ We feel the necessity for it and go to the legislature. ”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Was it placed before the Finance Committee ? ”

Mr. V. PANDRANG ROW :—“ It was put before the Finance Committee. ”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ What was their opinion ? ”

Mr. V. PANDRANG ROW :—“ They recommended. ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Has the alternative, viz., the idea of getting on without the present Registrar and appointing in his place one who will go on with his work without asking for new and costly appointments at every step, been thought of ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I see no reason to do it. ”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Civil Justice.

Appointment of Additional Sub-Judges.

1495 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Additional Sub-Judges are proposed to be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee ;

(b) to which sub-courts ; and

(c) from what date ?

A.—The question of strengthening the Judicial establishments was specifically excluded from the scope of the Civil Justice Committee's enquiry.

2nd March 1926]

Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.

1496 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in which of the districts Government after enquiry have found that the combination of the functions of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in one man is bad in the interests of expeditious and efficient discharge of both the functions;

(b) whether duly qualified men though not senior pleaders cannot be found for either of the posts in such districts;

(c) whether Government have ever considered the scheme of Deputy or Assistant (stipendiary or honorary) Government Pleaders or Public Prosecutors to relieve heavily worked Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors, and if so, what their decision is;

(d) how the cases in which the Government are concerned are conducted in District Munsif's and Sub-Judge's Courts;

(e) whether District Government Pleaders are engaged for that purpose and whether their services are generally available therefor; and

(f) whether Government have ever considered the scheme of appointing Honorary Government Pleaders for such courts?

A.—(a) & (b) On the representation of the District Magistrate and the District Judge the appointments of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor have been separated in the districts of Chingleput, Salem and Trichinopoly.

(c) & (f) In districts where assistant sessions courts or additional sessions courts are established additional Public Prosecutors are appointed to give relief to Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.

(d) & (e) A Government Pleader is usually appointed for each sessions division and he has ordinarily to appear for Government in all civil cases in which they are interested. The Collector has power, whenever necessary, to engage private pleaders to conduct cases on behalf of Government and to sanction fees subject to certain prescribed limits.

Irrigation.

Digging of an irrigation channel from the Peri eri of Eraiyur village.

1497 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of Melapunjai village, in Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, have petitioned the Collector of North Arcot in 1924 to complete the digging of an irrigation channel, sanctioned, to their tank, from the Peri eri of Eraiyur village;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were asked by the Superintending Engineer, after preparing the plans and estimates for the same, to dig a trial channel of about 100 feet, at their own cost;

[2nd March 1926]

(c) whether the ryots dug the same and also the channel, as per estimates, for about 3,000 feet, at a cost of Rs. 6,000, paying the same out of their own pockets; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government did not as yet take up the work and whether the channel has consequently 'filled up'?

A.—The Government have no information but have asked the Chief Engineer to furnish it.

Proposed dam across the jungle stream near Seshanchavadi village.

1498 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Muthampatti and Kattu-veppilapatti, in Salem taluk, applied to Government some time back for putting up a dam across the jungle stream near the Seshanchavadi village and to open canals for irrigating the said villages and whether the matter was investigated by Government;

(b) whether any further action has been taken in the matter by Government and in what stage the matter is; and

(c) if the scheme has been abandoned the reasons therefor?

A.—The Government have no information.

Construction of a reservoir near Melarasambut village.

1499 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there are any proposals before Government to construct a reservoir by joining the two ridges of two ranges of hills to the south of Melarasambut village in Vellore taluk (North Arcot)?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Land Revenue.

A memorial from some inamdars of Kasimkota.

1500 Q.—Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from some inamdars of Kasimkota, Anakapalle taluk, Vizagapatam district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the resumption order of the Ummadi Masjid inams according to the B.P. No. 1403 of 13th April 1897 was applied also to Phoktu or Pure Masjid inams of the memorialists, and that they were resumed together with the Ummadi Masjid inams;

(c) what the nature of the tenure of these Phoktu inams was when they were resumed, and whether they were considered as service inams and if so, on what grounds;

(d) assuming that these Phoktu inams were intended as service inams, whether the Government was justified in asking the inamdars to quit their lands wholesale;

2nd March 1926]

(e) why the principle applied to the karnam's service inams was not made applicable also in this case and the lands placed in the possession of the owners;

(f) if these inams are considered service inams, whether any duties were stated to be performed by these inamdars;

(g) whether any remuneration was paid to the inamdars on the resumption of the lands; and

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a full report from the District Collector, Vizagapatam, particularly on the question of occupancy rights of these inamdars, and whether they will be pleased to do justice to the claims of the inamdars?

A.—(a) The Government have received a memorial from certain persons who claim to have once enjoyed certain lands as inam in the Kasinkota estate.

(b) All the masjid grants in Kasinkota estate were resumed about 1897.

(c) The grants were held by the Board of Revenue to be of the nature of service yeomiahs consisting of a share of produce. In some cases they consisted of a share of the produce of specific plots, in which case they were termed 'phoktu'; in others the land a share of the produce of which was assigned was not localized in which case the grants were termed 'ummadi'.

(d) & (e) The view held was that they were not inam lands but yeomiah grants. The Inam Commissioner in 1863 decided that they were not inam grants and did not settle them.

(f) No service was being rendered by any body at the time of resumption and the lands were held by alienees.

(g) No remuneration was paid to any body.

(h) The case of these grants was fully examined by the Government in 1909 and they decided that there were no grounds for revising the action taken by the Board of Revenue. Persons who thought themselves aggrieved filed a suit unsuccessfully against the Government and the proprietor in 1911. The Government do not propose to reopen the case.

Assignment of land to military pensioners in Palavanchattu village.

1501 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are proceeding to assign a portion of the wet ayacut land in the 'eri' in No. 117 Palavanchattu village in Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district to military pensioners; and

(b) if so, whether they have consulted the wishes and the interests of the ryots of the said village when proceeding to make this assignment?

A.—The Government have no information of any such proposal. The land is presumably assessed wastes and its assignment to military pensioners is within the powers of the Collector.

[2nd March 1926]

Assignment of land on darkhast in Palavanchattu village.

1502 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to convert the channel poramboke near No. 117 Palavanchattu village in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, into 'ayan' and assigning the same on darkhast; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

A.—No such proposal is before the Government. The matter is within the powers of the Collector.

Assignment of poramboke to military pensioners in Edayanchattu village.

1503 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Tahsildar has taken steps to assign a portion of the common pasture (poramboke) of the No. 119 Edayanchattu village in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, to military pensioners on darkhast; and

(b) if so, how many acres of land have already been assigned thus?

A.—The Government have no information. The matter is one within the powers of the Collector.

Assignment of 'eri' to military pensioners in Edayanchattu village.

1504 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'eri' survey No. 119 Edayanchattu village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, has not been cleared of prickly-pear bushes during the last quarter of a century;

(b) whether there is any proposal to assign a portion of this 'eri' to military pensioners on darkhast; and

(c) whether the ryots of the Edayanchattu village have protested against such assignment?

A.—The Government have no information. The matter is one within the powers of the Collector.

Education.*Opening of a Board-school in Asanampattu.*

1505 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that inhabitants of the villages of Asanampattu and Kallapparai in the Vellore taluk of North Arcot district have been for the last twenty years memorialising the authorities for the opening of a Board school in their village;

(b) whether the president of the taluk board, Vellore, had promised to have the school established by the month of October 1925;

2nd March 1926]

(c) whether the villagers accordingly have, on the advice of the Revenue and Educational authorities, purchased at their own cost a locality for the school; and

(d) whether the villages have a large school-going population including children belonging to depressed classes?

A.—(a) The question does not state to which authorities memorials were sent and so it is not possible to furnish information.

(b) Government are not aware of it.

(c) & (d) Government have no information.

Elementary schools for Muhammadans.

1506 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new elementary schools opened for Muhammadans in the Madras Presidency in the year 1925; and

(b) if no new schools for Muhammadans have been opened, what are the reasons therefor, in view of the fact that as many as 825 new schools have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16th October 1924?

A.—(a) & (b) All the schools in question are open to pupils of the Muhammadan community though none of them are special Muhammadan schools.

Public Works.

Clerical establishment of the Public Works Department, Bezwada Circle.

1507 Q.—Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many members of the depressed classes, the depressed class Christians and the Muhammadans are employed in the clerical grade of the Public Works Department, Bezwada circle;

(b) how many of them are permanent, temporary or acting, what is the length of service of each and what pay they get now;

(c) whether any permanent vacancy fell during the past years; and if so, how many;

(d) whether any member of the above said classes was given preference, taking qualifications, length of service and efficiency into consideration; and if not, why not;

(e) how many members of the abovementioned classes were employed as clerks either permanent, temporary or acting, during the past three years; and how many are in service now; and

(f) whether it is a fact that a fully qualified member belonging to the depressed class Christian community accepted a clerical appointment in the Bezwada circle in preference to his appointment elsewhere on the assurance from the manager of the circle office that he would not be ousted on the principle of communal representation; and whether his services were dispensed with a few days after his so accepting the appointment?

A.—The information has been called for.

[2nd March 1926]

III

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO
DISCUSS THE DEATH OF A STUDENT WHO WAS DENIED ADMISSION
INTO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[*Note.*—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* Mr. SATYAMURTI :—“ I rise to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the death of a student at Madras who was recently denied admission to the General Hospital. I have got a written statement. I will only add that I am following the House of Commons practice, when after question time, since the answers to my questions are wholly unsatisfactory, I want to move the adjournment of the House in order to focus the attention of the House.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ May I point out to the hon. Member that the custom is that no business is done on the day the financial statement is presented. I do not see how the business of the Council could be adjourned. The hon. Member can bring it on the next occasion, as there is no business this afternoon after the financial statement is made.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ That makes it easier for me in substance, Sir. In form, there is nothing against my making this motion. In substance, if to-day afternoon is free, it makes it easy for both the Government and our benches, as we can discuss this matter to-day without depriving either the Government benches or the non-official gentlemen of the time which they might otherwise have set apart for business.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ My difficulty is that there is no business in the afternoon.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ That does not matter, if I may say so respectfully. I do not know if the eloquence of the hon. the Finance Member will take us till the afternoon or not. It may or may not. I am now moving for the adjournment of the business of the House. The Standing Orders and the Rules do not contemplate that the afternoon business of the House shall stand adjourned.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Member kindly say how it is a matter of urgency? The member has made a statement and that statement is before the House. How is it a matter of urgency?”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I shall make my submission. With all respects to you, Sir, I may say this is a matter of urgency. Here is a case of the death of a student. The Government say that they don't consider it necessary to take steps to stop such things in future. I want to prevent more deaths.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Then the hon. Member will have to modify his statement. Because, if he says that he wants to move for the adjournment in order to call the attention of the House to the death of a student who was refused admission, I am afraid I cannot admit it. He is now modifying his statement and saying that he is moving the adjournment in order to call the attention of the House to a statement made by the Minister and the reasons given by him.”

2nd March 1926]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am adding the words 'and the statement made 11-45
by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government in answer to questions a.m.
on the matter in the Council to-day'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member can refer to the state-
ments made and not to the death."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I will, Sir. I have modified the motion thus :
'to wit, the statement made by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Govern-
ment in answer to questions on the matter in the Council to-day with regard
to the death of a student who was recently refused admission in to the
General Hospital'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member might specify that state-
ment, because it must be a definite matter. I must point out to the hon.
Member that he would have done better if he had given notice of this motion
before I came into the House. The matter has been sprung upon me suddenly.
All these modifications of the motion might have been made before coming
into the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I make a submission, Sir? This question
was orally answered, or rather answered as oral questions are usually
answered, and not until 11 o'clock when I came to this House, did I know
that this question was going to be answered. Therefore the necessity for
moving an adjournment did not arise till now. But in view of the answers
of the hon. the Minister to the supplementary questions, I have to do so.
I apologize to you, Sir, for my inability to give earlier notice. It is
not due to want of will on my part but due to inability."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly make a
substantially definite statement on the subject matter of the motion?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI (passing on his modified statement said) :—" I am
sorry, Sir, it is badly written. I write a bad hand usually and to-day it is
worse. But I shall read it: 'to wit, the statements made by the hon. the
Minister for Local Self-Government in answer to questions on this matter,
especially, that the Government do not therefore propose to take any special
action in the matter' in the written answer to clause (e) of the question
(No. 1484-A)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have received a statement from the hon.
Member Mr. Satyamurti, and he asks leave to make a motion for adjourn-
ment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent
public importance, viz.—

*The statements (especially that the Government do not propose to take
any special action in the matter) made by the hon. the Minister for
Local Self-Government in answer to a question in the Council to-day,
with regard to the death of a student who was recently refused
admission in the General Hospital.*

" I have only to see whether it is in order. I think it is in order, and
having read out the statement, I shall ask whether the hon. Member has the
leave of the House, especially whether objection is taken by any hon.
Member."

[2nd March 1926

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not think that there is any special urgency about it. As a matter of fact, . . ."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order. No speech is allowed, Sir, at this stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. the Raja of Panagal objecting ?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes, Sir. I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As objection is taken, I have to ask whether a sufficient number of Members support the motion. (After counting the Members who rose in their seats). As more than twenty Members have risen, I direct that the motion be taken at 2-30 p.m. to-day."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" What about the other rule that we are not to meet after the Budget speech ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is no rule. That point ought to have been raised earlier."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" I thought that the President himself would have raised it, Sir."

IV

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the following dates :—

The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act	...	13th January 1926
The Andhra University Act	...	14th January 1926 "

V

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have also to announce that the Madras Borstal Schools Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd February 1926."

VI

BUDGET FOR 1926-1927.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, it is my duty, Sir, to place before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1926-1927 and, in doing so, I propose to adhere to the established convention under which this House is invited first to attend the final obsequies of the last completed financial year and then to hear how the current year has been conducting itself before passing on to the somewhat more speculative region of our prospects and intentions for the year to come.

Ac-
counts,
1924-
1925. " Our point of departure is, therefore, the final accounts of 1924-1925 which closed with a revenue of 1,627.59 lakhs and an expenditure of 1,657.07 lakhs, the deficit thus being 29.48 lakhs.

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

This was an improvement on the figures of the revised estimate which anticipated a deficit of 41.86 lakhs. But the true comparison is with the original Budget Estimates which anticipated a revenue of 1,677.22 lakhs and an adjusted expenditure of 1,683.09 * lakhs and such improvement as the figures indicate was fallacious and gave no real cause for satisfaction. The actual revenue showed a further fall of 3.48 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate and the reduction in the total adjusted expenditure of 26.02 lakhs represented mainly postponed commitments or schemes of which, although they had not been brought into effect to the extent anticipated, the full liability remained. As compared with the Budget Estimate of 1,677.22 lakhs, the actual revenues were 1,677.59, a fall of 49.63 lakhs, Land Revenue accounting for 21.81 lakhs and Exchequer for no less than 28.54 lakhs of this serious shortcoming. On the expenditure side, the most notable increases were a sum of 22.92 lakhs booked under head "52. Extraordinary Charges" and an increase of 19.45 lakhs under "Public Health." The former is an indication by no means complete of the bill which the country has had to pay and is still paying for the floods and cyclones of that year : the latter represents a book transaction, grants to this extent for water-supply and drainage schemes having been written back to the revenue account from the capital head under which they had been wrongly shown. Short expenditure under "Civil Works" of 15.23 lakhs, a write-back of nearly 6 lakhs under "Forest" from revenue to capital, and general savings under the other administrative heads helped to decrease the gap between the revenue and the expenditure of the year but, as I have already stated, in many cases liabilities were merely postponed.

"Turning now to the Loans Budget of 1924-1925, the total amount available was 130.17 lakhs which was utilized in the following manner :—The net loans and advances by the Provincial Government amounted to 66.21 lakhs ; total disbursements under Capital Heads to 18.19 lakhs ; while 29.48 lakhs was required to meet the revenue deficit, leaving a balance of 16.29 lakhs. The Revised Estimate had indeed anticipated disbursements amounting to 146.26 lakhs including a much larger revenue deficit. But the actuals showed a decrease of 14.58 lakhs under Capital Heads mainly due to the fact that, under the orders of the Secretary of State, a provision of 12.22 lakhs for grants to local bodies for water-supply

	LAKHS.
* As in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1924-1925	1,662.04
Add equated payment towards principal	11.55
Repayment towards the old Provincial Loan Account	9.50
Total	1,683.09

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

and drainage schemes was transferred to the revenue account to which it properly belongs. A sum of 7.77 lakhs relating to previous years was also written back to Revenue. There were, on the other hand, transfers from the Revenue to the Capital account in respect of commercial concerns in the Forest and Industries Departments, and under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments actual requirements were 5.42 lakhs less than was anticipated. As a result of these variations, the Capital account had, as I have stated, an unutilized balance of 16.29 lakhs which was carried forward to the current year.

Budget
estimate,
1925-1926.

12 noon.

“The Council will, I think, agree with me that a year which closed with a loss under revenue of 50 lakhs as compared with budget anticipations and added 30 lakhs to our unproductive debt—a sum which would have been largely increased had the commitments of the year been met in full—not only calls for no regrets in retrospection but contained the seeds of serious financial anxieties. At any rate my predecessor in framing his budget for the current year had to deal with revenues which were showing signs of atrophy, with existing commitments to which they were unequal, and with demands for further expenditure which were stimulated by the inevitable reaction against a period of short commons and rigid economy. The estimates of revenue for the current year were, as he stated on their introduction, necessarily framed on a comparatively conservative basis. They amounted to 1,651.79 lakhs, an apparent improvement of nearly 24 lakhs over the actuals of 1924-1925. As a matter of fact, however, a sum of 12.85 lakhs was due entirely to one of those book transactions which from time to time complicate our accounts. In this particular case, there was a change in the method of accounting for the cost price of opium. The remaining 11 lakhs were accounted for by a series of *plus* and *minus* variations of which the following were the more important : Land Revenue was expected to show an improvement of $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, interest receipts of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Registration and Civil Works of 1 lakh each ; Miscellaneous Receipts and Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments were expected to show an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while reduced expenditure under Working Expenses on Irrigation and connected works was expected to improve our general resources by a sum of 9 lakhs ; on the other hand, normal Excise revenue was expected to show a reduction of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, Stamps a reduction of 3 lakhs, Industries of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and receipts in aid of superannuation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ; receipts under Forests and Education were expected to be less by 1 lakh and Rs. 60,000, respectively, and under Taxes on Income no receipts were anticipated against $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1924-1925.

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

“ I would first examine how far these revenue anticipations are likely to be realized and call attention to any important variations indicated by the actuals for the period of nine months, the latest for which figures are available. The revised estimate for 1-25-1926 is 1,641.96 lakhs or 9.83 lakhs less than the budget estimate. To arrive at the true figure, however, two adjustments must be made. In the first place as a result of improved income-tax collections we now expect to receive a sum of 3 lakhs under the operation of Devolution Rule 15, whereas the budget estimate anticipated no receipt under this head. Against this welcome windfall, however, has to be set a loss of 1.94 lakhs under Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments. This is the result of the decision of the Government of India announced in the budget speech of the Finance Member that a refund of customs duty would in future be withdrawn from those provinces to which a part remission of their contributions to the Government of India under Devolution Rule 18 had been allowed.

Revised
estimate,
1925-1926.

“ The net fall anticipated under all Revenue heads is therefore 10.89 lakhs. We may now examine the causes of this to us somewhat serious loss. In the first place our expenditure under Revenue head XIII. Irrigation and other works—for which Capital Accounts are kept—is expected to exceed the budget estimate by 5.26 lakhs and thereby automatically reduce the net revenue to the same extent. This is mainly due to increased expenditure on the repair of damages caused by those floods and cyclones from which we have suffered so much in recent seasons and have not been immune in the current year. Omitting this item there is a net deficit of 5.63 lakhs under other heads, the result of increases amounting to 13.27 lakhs and of decreases amounting to 18.90 lakhs. I propose to confine attention to the more important of the items thus affected rather than to those departmental receipts which while in the aggregate they form a not unwelcome addition to our resources necessarily show individual fluctuations from year to year. The most important increase is under Stamps, 5.43 lakhs. Under Civil Works an increase of 1.90 lakhs is mainly accounted for by recoveries from the Travancore and Cochin Darbars on account of previous expenditure from revenue on works connected with the Cochin Harbour operations. This is a non-recurring receipt. An increase of 1.54 lakhs under “ Receipts in aid of superannuation ” is also almost entirely due to payment of arrears by the Central Government and other Provincial Governments, while other recoveries of a non-recurring character account for an increase of 1.76 lakhs under ‘Miscellaneous.’ Of the more important decreases, that of .65 lakhs under Land Revenue is the net result of considerable variations

[Mr T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

under certain minor heads. Collections are expected to be 6·40 lakhs less than the budget estimate, and under refunds, payment to local boards of arrears of land cess relating to 1923-1924 and 1924-1925 will reduce our net receipts by a further sum of 7 lakhs. Fortunately, inclusion fees in the West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts, and other non-recurring items come to our rescue and help to increase miscellaneous receipts by 12·74 lakhs.

“ ‘Excise’ is expected to show a decrease of 12·10 lakhs, and, as I shall show when I come to deal with the budget estimates for next year, there is from the financial point of view no consoling factor in this case, which apparently represents a permanent and cumulative loss of revenue beyond even our anticipations. Under Forests a decrease of 3·19 lakhs is mainly due to book transactions arising out of the introduction of commercial accounts.

“ If we turn now to the expenditure side, it has to be remembered that the budget estimate of 1,622·21 lakhs did not include subsequent appropriations or supplemental grants from the balance of 29·58 lakhs available for further expenditure out of the part remission of our contribution to the Government of India. These appropriations amounted to 28·28 lakhs, of which 1·36 lakhs relating to urgently required protective works was taken to the revenue head “ XIII. Irrigation—Working Expenses ”. The net addition to the expenditure heads was therefore 26·92 lakhs and the total expenditure thus provided for amounted to 1,649·13 lakhs. Our actual expenditure is, however, expected to amount to only 1,635·77 lakhs, leaving a revenue surplus of 6·19* lakhs to the disposal of which I shall make subsequent reference.

“ This short expenditure is itself a result of *plus* and *minus* variations of which a full explanation is given in the Secretary's memorandum. The more important are an increase of 1·08 lakhs under Land Revenue due to the new procedure for accounting for the Government share of demarcation charges under the Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, an increase of 8·26 lakhs under 15. Irrigation, owing to heavy additional expenditure on flood damages and an increase of 5·10 lakhs under 22. General Administration, the main contributory causes being the constitution of a new Public Works Secretariat, smaller recoveries for income tax services, travelling allowances for the Legislative Council and the debit to this head of its share of the detailed distribution among departments of the cost of concessions under the Lee Commission for which a lump provision was originally made under 47. Miscellaneous. 33. Public Health takes 1·24 lakhs more.

* The Revised estimate for 1925-1926 as given in the Civil Budget Estimate is 1,641·96 lakhs which includes the anticipated surplus of 6·19 lakhs.

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

“Short expenditure or savings are indicated mainly under 19. Interest on ordinary debt, 2·98 lakhs, 24. Administration of Justice, 52 lakhs, 26. Police, 4·05 lakhs, 31. Education, 3·51 lakhs, 35. Industries, 1·52 lakhs and 45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, 3·23 lakhs. A saving of 1·30 lakhs under 6. Excise is mainly due to a reduction in the cost price of opium. The savings of 3·44 lakhs under 46. Stationery and Printing are due almost entirely to a fall in the cost of paper and smaller purchases for stock.

“The Revised Estimate of our Loans Budget for the current year does not call for detailed comment. Our original requirements of 101·21 lakhs were reduced in July last to 88·61 lakhs when it was ascertained that there would be a balance carried forward from the previous year which as finally fixed was 16·29 lakhs and, as will be seen from the fact that we now expect to carry a balance of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs forward to 1926-1927, we have managed to keep our disbursements within the limits thus fixed. The main items of variation on the disbursement side have been an increase of 1·21 lakhs in capital outlay on Forests, an increase in the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works of 8·38 lakhs accounted for by unforeseen expenditure on the Polavaram Island Project, on the Kattalai Canal Scheme and the Bezwada Canal Regulators. Against these may be set a decrease in capital expenditure on Civil Works amounting to 8·21 lakhs and in our *net* Loans and Advances of 5 lakhs. That figure itself, however, is a result of further variations. Short expenditure on the Cochin and Tuticorin Harbours provides 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while an additional provision of 6 lakhs for loans to agriculturists was found necessary as part of the campaign for restoring normal conditions in flood-affected areas. Other minor variations and recoveries of 4 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate will leave us a balance of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs with which the Budget Estimate for next year opens.

“We may now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1926-1927. Under the Revenue heads our total receipts are estimated at 1,634·20 lakhs, or 7·76 lakhs less than the Revised Estimate for the current year. The actual variation is, however, only Rs. 84,000 as a deduction of 40·83 lakhs or 6·92 lakhs in excess of the Revised Estimate has to be made under XIII. Irrigation and other works, for which Capital Accounts are kept. Attention has already been drawn to non-recurring items of receipt in the current year amounting to about 18 lakhs, the most important being inclusion fees in the Kistna district—a sum of 13 lakhs. Our estimates therefore anticipate an increase in our ordinary revenues of about 17 lakhs. To this

Budget
estimate,
1926-1927.

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

increase Land Revenue contributes about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, including a reduction in refunds of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, Stamps 3·24 lakhs, Forests 70 lakh, Registration 91 lakh. The only decrease which need cause us financial concern is a further fall of 1·28 lakhs under Excise revenue. Compared with the corresponding figures* of 1924-1925 there is a total decrease of 17·14 lakhs and of 46·25 lakhs as compared with the maximum revenue of 532·10* lakhs in 1923-1924. The question of Excise policy was very fully debated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, and, speaking from the purely financial point of view with which alone I am at present concerned, I need only say that we are already faced with a permanent and progressive reduction in revenue and that on the expenditure side, the other financial factor to which I ventured to call attention, the demand for additional staffs to enforce policy—has now made its appearance. Other variations relate to departmental receipts which, as I have stated, are usually of a fluctuating character. Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps are expected to provide $1,479\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of a gross revenue of $1,680\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 88 per cent of our resources. They are all sensitive to the effects of an unfavourable season as it is and the intromission of new and adverse influences will raise fresh and difficult financial problems. 1,634·20 lakhs is then the best estimate which can be made of the revenues which will be at our disposal for expenditure in the current year and with reference to which our expenditure must mainly be determined. It might seem that the process of estimating expenditure is comparatively simple and all that is necessary is to examine how much we are now spending: if there is anything over, to use it for such purposes as seem most necessary and, if there is not enough, to cut out such items as seem least essential. Now, it is perfectly true that the bulk of our expenditure is recurring and that each year takes over the burden of its predecessors; but the process of annual adjustment is not quite so simple as it seems. There may be a considerable solid and permanent core to our expenditure, but there is a wide ring of superincumbent matter the structure of which is in a constant state of flux. The non-recurring needs of one year are succeeded by the non-recurring needs of the next. Existing schemes give rise to unforeseen expenditure and new processes or methods give rise to demands for new plant or personnel.

	As in Civil Budget Estimate.	Add cost price of opium.	As adjusted.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Accounts, 1923-1924 ..	518·87	13·23	532·10
„ 1924-1925 ..	490·14	12·85	50·99
Budget Estimate, 1926-1927	485·85	..	485·85

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

Even assuming, therefore, that the work to be done and its cost remained the same, each year would bring its numerous series of adjustments and alterations. Further, even in respect of existing establishments, two factors are at work which make it impossible for us to meet the same requirements or commitments at the same cost. In the first place, with few exceptions, our officers and establishments are on the incremental scales which were introduced with the revision of salaries in 1921. These incremental scales which, save in case of gross misconduct, are practically automatic in their operation, superseded graded cadres in which promotion was less regular in its operation and, as a rule, determined rather by the criterion whether promotion was justified than by the criterion whether there was sufficient cause to refuse it. In many cases, too, incremental scales were substituted for fixed pay. Provision was also made for their application to various establishments which, though classified as temporary, were semi-permanent in character. The minimum pay of new recruits was replaced by the new minima fixed, but, in the case of existing establishments, positions in the incremental scales were determined with reference to the nearest points in the new scales. As a result, the full effect of the incremental system was not at once felt and year by year our charges, even with reference to the same number of Government servants, have been steadily increasing. That process is not yet at an end. For example, in the current year, the additional charge on this account is estimated at $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and for next year a further charge of $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs has to be provided for. Even if no additions had been made to our establishments since the incremental scales were introduced, some years would yet elapse before the average cost was attained: and every addition to those establishments is adding to our lists more employees whose maximum pay will be attained only at the end of the period over which their increments extend. Another item in respect of which our annual charges are steadily increasing is 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'. This might seem to be disproved by the figures given in the statement of Revenue and Expenditure but, to arrive at a correct comparison with the accounts of 1924-1925, it is necessary to add to the figures of 1926-1927 a sum of 6 lakhs for the commuted value of pensions and to deduct from the figures of 1924-1925 a sum of 3.95 lakhs representing pensions paid at Bangalore and Trivandrum which were wrongly debited to 'Provincial' in that year. The real increase is, therefore, in the neighbourhood of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs a year. Here, again, we have by no means arrived at a figure representing the average annual cost as the new system under which Provincial Governments

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

have to meet all pension charges arising since the introduction of the financial settlement has been in force only for a period of five years. Other charges on our revenues which show a progressive increase are the interest on our ordinary debt and the reduction or avoidance of debt. The more we borrow unfortunately the more we have to pay under both heads: and apart from our normal and legitimate borrowings we have, since the Reforms, had to borrow considerable sums in certain years in order to balance our Budget. Apart from these items, each year leaves fresh commitments to the next. Many schemes involve progressive and increasing expenditure over a period of years before full effect is given to them. A new building, for example, may involve expenditure over a period of four or five years; a new establishment may attain its full strength only in a similar period. No department is averse from the ingenuous and modest plea that its latest bantling is only a little one and all departments deprecate undue attention being focussed on the potentialities of lusty growth which their offspring quickly manifest. When all these numerous and complicated calculations had been worked out, it was found that our anticipated revenues would fall short of expenditure to which we are already committed for the year 1926-1927 by 3.91 lakhs; that is to say, in order to balance our budget without providing for any additional expenditure at all, we should be under the necessity of borrowing that sum. At the same time, we had demands from the various departments for new schemes which they regarded with an affection which was as impartial as it was intense, the ultimate cost of which was estimated at 17.52 lakhs recurring and 141.51 lakhs non-recurring. The demands for actual expenditure in 1926-1927 amounted to 11.95 lakhs recurring and 69.59 lakhs non-recurring. A total of 334 schemes were placed before the Finance Committee which gave special preference to 272 schemes, of which the total cost was 66.81 lakhs, relegated 42 schemes costing 12.31 lakhs to a less distinguished position and refused their approval to ten schemes costing .99 lakh. Three schemes costing 1.40 lakhs were not finally classified.

“On a review of all the materials thus placed before it, the Government decided to make provision in the budget for schemes the expenditure on which in the coming year was estimated to be 11.33 lakhs recurring and 61.22 lakhs non-recurring, and involving a total commitment of 16.51 lakhs recurring and 128.14 lakhs non-recurring. Our estimate of expenditure charged to revenue for the year 1926-1927 therefore amounted to 1,710.66 lakhs, or 76.46 lakhs in excess of our anticipated revenues. The Council will no doubt be anxious to know the reasons which to our

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

mind justified our contemplating such a large addition to our existing indebtedness. Our justification was twofold. It would be seriously adverse to the political and administrative advance of the province if in the wide field of our activities progress and improvement came by jerks and spasms, years or periods of stagnation being followed by years or periods of feverish activity. Financial circumstances may some day compel us to relapse into stagnation, but that time is not yet. The resources from which our revenues are derived are unimpaired; they are the general wealth of the country. Where unimpeded, these revenues continue to expand although they have not been adequate to the abnormal demands of the past few years, and if the manner in which they are drawn is open to objection or is failing in effectiveness, new machinery can be devised or existing machinery improved. It may be urged that further resources should have been searched out before additional expenditure was proposed, and if we were convinced that normal conditions had been re-established, I should be disposed to agree: but in the first place we were entitled to look forward to the disappearance of considerable expenditure of an abnormal and non-recurring character, and in the second place we were not forgetful of the fact that we still had expectations, the equity of which was admitted—I refer to the contribution of $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores which we still make to the Government of India from our revenues, a contribution of which they are pledged to relieve us. Unfortunately, when framing our budget proposals, we never know to what extent the Government of India will in any given year give effect to this undertaking. But we had some hopes that a further remission would, to some extent at any rate, reduce our anticipated deficit. These hopes have been realized. In the speech with which he introduced the budget for 1926-1927, the Finance Member of the Government of India announced their intentions as regards the divisible surplus of 130 lakhs at their disposal in the following words:—

‘The House will, I feel sure, have no hesitation in agreeing that past expressions of policy and the truest interests of the people of India alike demand that, after using $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores of the sum at our disposal for the reduction of Central taxation, we should devote as much as we can of the rest to the relief of the Provinces. We accordingly propose to apply 125 lakhs to the further reduction of the provincial contributions in accordance with the Devolution Rules. The relief thus afforded will go to the extent of 57 lakhs to Madras, 33 lakhs to the United Provinces, 28 lakhs to the Punjab and 7 lakhs to Burma.’

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

“ Past experience warns us that there are always risks to be run before such proposals are made good. But we sincerely trust that neither here nor at Delhi any suggestion that this surplus should be diverted to other purposes will be brought forward or given any measure of support. By this remission of 57 lakhs to be utilized for our own purposes the addition to our debt which we contemplate in the coming year will be reduced to 19.46 lakhs. So far, however, as our total liabilities are concerned we hope by the debt operations of the current year to more than cover this amount. We anticipate a small surplus of 6.19 lakhs in the current year, and we also expect a sum of 17.91 lakhs to be adjusted in our favour in the current year as a refund of those pension charges to which I have already referred as having been wrongly debited to us in past years. These sums we propose to utilize for the reduction of existing debt. In the result, therefore, we expect by the end of 1926-1927 to have provided for new expenditure to the extent of 72.55 lakhs and to have reduced our existing indebtedness by the modest sum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

“ With your permission, Sir, I shall now pass briefly in review the most important of the new schemes for which provision is made in next year's budget.

“ Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 72,55,000, Rs. 14,59,000 go to EDUCATION, the principal items being 3.13 lakhs for the opening of new elementary schools, a lakh for the Andhra University; and a lakh for research laboratories in the Madras University. A sum of Rs. 89,500 is provided for strengthening the Subordinate Inspecting Agency, and the balance goes to building and equipment grants for aided institutions, subsidies to local bodies and miscellaneous objects.

“ Under MEDICAL a sum of Rs. 4,96,300 is provided and will be utilized mainly for improvements, on additional equipment or establishments in Government hospitals and for grants-in-aid to private hospitals and local institutions. Rupees 34,000 is provided for expanding the scheme of medical relief in rural areas.

“ Under IRRIGATION a sum of Rs. 4,17,600 is found, of which almost the whole is to be devoted to the improvement of minor irrigation works.

“ FORESTS take $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and this sum will be devoted mainly to works required for the exploitation of our forests, including roads, quarters, and Rs. 31,300 for the Anamalais Sleeper project.

“ Under POLICE a sum of Rs. 1,49,000 is required for the reopening of the Central Recruit School, Coimbatore, the reorganization and equipment of the Special Police Forces and additional police

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

for the improvement of traffic control in the Madras City. Minor items include additional establishment for the work which is being done among the Kallars.

"PUBLIC HEALTH requires a sum of Rs. 2,33,500, the principal items being additional Health officers, Health Inspectors and Vaccination staff and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,37,000 for new water-supply schemes.

"Under AGRICULTURE, including Veterinary and Co-operative credit, requirements are Rs. 1,78,300 and this sum represents mainly the normal expansion of the activities of these departments. The most important item is Rs. 88,600 for the expansion of the Agricultural station at Anakapalle and the extension of work on sugarcane. 12-30
P.M.

"The INDUSTRIES department is allotted Rs. 1,96,000, the most important items being Rs. 94,500 for grants-in-aid to industrial schools and Rs. 52,900 for the purchase of additional machinery for the Pumping and Boring branch.

"Under MISCELLANEOUS departments a sum of Rs. 4,07,100 is almost entirely due to the further activities of the Labour department in connexion with the depressed classes, the Kallars and the criminal settlements. A provision of Rs. 62,000 is required to enable operations to be extended to another two districts.

"Under STATIONERY AND PRINTING the main item is a purchase of six linotype machines for the Government Press, Rs. 1,15,000.

"It is, however, under CIVIL WORKS—a general service head for all departments—that the bulk of the expenditure will be met. The total provision for new works is Rs. 23,66,100, and for additional establishments Rs. 75,900 including the creation of a new Tanjore circle to deal with the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee and other urgent requirements, the revival of the Guntur division and staff for the localization of the second-crop zone in the Godavari Western delta. Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges amount to Rs. 7,72,000.

"Turning now to our loans budget, a total of 289.61 lakhs as shown in the Civil Budget Estimate which will now be reduced to 232.61 lakhs as a result of the remission of 57 lakhs requires some explanation. Our actual borrowing will be less than that sum by 6½ lakhs, the unutilized balance of our loans budget for the current year. Capital expenditure accounts for 158.29 lakhs. Of this amount one crore will be required for the Mettur project, the total expenditure on which will eventually exceed six crores. Since the

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the estimates much attention has been devoted to problems of organization and equipment with reference to modern practice. It is hoped that the careful consideration which is being given to all these matters will not only reduce possible waste to a minimum, but also to the great benefit of our revenues enable construction to be carried through in a less period of years than was anticipated in the sanctioned programme. A further sum of 28.65 lakhs is provided for other irrigation works and improvements under construction or to be commenced in 1926-1927. Six lakhs is provided for payment of the commuted value of pensions: under the orders of the Secretary of State such payments are, in future, to be debited to a capital head and repaid from revenue by equated payments spread over fifteen years. A small sum of Rs. 1,79,000 represents capital investments in forests and other commercial undertakings, principally capital expenditure on our cinchona plantations. A further provision of 11.85 lakhs is made for certain important civil buildings which were commenced from loan funds and ten lakhs are provided for the Pykara Hydro-Electric project, the plans for which will, it is hoped, be sufficiently advanced to admit of construction being commenced next year. Under Provincial Loans and Advances a sum of 85.43 lakhs is provided involving a net borrowing of 54.86 lakhs as recoveries of past loans are taken in reduction of requirements. Of this sum $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is a loan to the Madras Corporation for its water-supply and drainage scheme; 11 lakhs are provided for the Cochin and Tuticorin harbour works; approximately 6 lakhs go to local boards for roads and bridges; and 15.31 lakhs go to mufassal municipalities, the principal items being 8.77 lakhs for the Coimbatore water-supply, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for the Madura drainage scheme. 27.32 lakhs are provided for advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, an important item being 5.68 lakhs, advances to Co-operative societies for the reclamation of silted lands in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Miscellaneous advances include those for the acquisition of house-sites and building houses for the depressed classes, loans to Kallar Co-operative societies, and for the initiation or extension of new developments in the co-operative world, such as, house building societies, cattle insurance societies and land mortgage banks. Our original proposals contemplated the borrowing of a further sum of 76.46 lakhs in order to balance our budget, but our requirements under this head are now reduced to 19.46 lakhs. The House will perhaps bear with me if I review briefly the progress of our loans transactions since the introduction of the Reforms. Our total liabilities under the financial settlement amounted to 985.12 lakhs composed of 875.26

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

lakhs, capital expenditure on irrigation works in respect of which we pay interest to the Government of India but are under no obligation of repayment, and 109·86 lakhs, the balance of the old provincial loans and advances which we are bound to liquidate by annual payments of 9·50 lakhs. At the end of the next financial year our debt will amount to 1,510·49 lakhs, an increase of 525·37 lakhs in six years. During that period we shall have repaid 161·39 lakhs out of our total borrowings and interest charges will have amounted to 274·18 lakhs. These figures are not in themselves alarming. By far the greater proportion of our additional debt represents remunerative or what we hope will be remunerative expenditure. The largest item, 310·16 lakhs, represents loans to other parties which they repay to us, and our deadweight debt will amount to the comparatively small sum of 65 lakhs. The weakness of our position lies in the fact that the margin between revenue and expenditure from which we have been meeting the charges on our loans has disappeared, and that an annual addition of even a few lakhs to these charges is now a source of considerable embarrassment. And now, Sir, I may perhaps be permitted a few words on that factor of the unexpected which ever dogs our financial footsteps.

“The science of meteorology is not yet sufficiently exact to give us infallible warnings as to when a bad season may be expected and as a result budgeting in India generally assumes normal collections and normal expansion of revenue. Unfortunately we are not infrequently betrayed by the hundred-and-one vicissitudes of the seasons as they pursue their course over 12 degrees of latitude. Our revenue calculations are upset, and we have also to find money not only for relief measures but for repairing damages by flood or cyclone. It is interesting but gives no comfort to surmise that in recent years we have suffered unduly from the indisposition of that capricious luminary the sun. The year 1924-1925, for example, was exceptional only in certain limited areas but the floods there involved a loss of revenue of nearly 4 lakhs while the total bill for repairing the damage caused by floods and cyclones in that and the previous year is estimated at about 95 lakhs, of which a balance of 24½ lakhs will remain as a charge on the revenues of years subsequent to 1926-1927. These mishaps have also revealed the fact that in the Cauvery delta the standard at which training and protective works are maintained is inadequate, and that money must be spent not only on restoring but also on improving the conditions which existed before the floods. Such financial misfortunes when they arise are at present met by the somewhat crude expedient of restricting or postponing expenditure under

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

the sanctioned budget programme, a method which is good neither for the temper nor for the morals of spending departments and, of course, in the long run, entails that further expenditure to which procrastination gives rise. It has been urged that the only way to meet such vicissitudes is to form a reserve or equalising fund which, at any rate within certain limits, would enable such extraordinary expenditure to be met without encroaching upon the administrative programme of the year. We have one Fund of this character—the Famine Insurance Fund. In this province the minimum statutory total of the Fund is 39.66 lakhs, an annual assignment of 6.61 lakhs being made until that minimum is attained. Meanwhile of course the balances are available for the purposes of the Fund: but these purposes are very strictly defined and safeguarded. They are:—

‘The relief of famine or the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine’.

‘This Fund, therefore, provides no reserve from which loss of revenue can be equalised and is not available for the restoration of roads, bridges, Government buildings and other needs of that kind. Even for its restricted purposes, it forms a very modest reserve and the actual position of the Fund as estimated from its inauguration to the beginning of the next financial year is—

	RS.
Total receipts with interest	35,06,821
Expenditure incurred on the statutory purposes of the Fund.	13,41,138
Balance	21,65,683

“At this rate, the statutory minimum of 40 lakhs will be attained in another four years. In other respects we remain entirely at the mercy of the elements and our own optimism. I refer to this matter because it is a weak spot in our financial armoury which requires to be remedied. Any remedy, however, must imply surplus revenues from which a reserve of some sort can be built up: and unfortunately if bricks cannot be made without straw, it is equally impossible to build up a Reserve Fund out of a series of deficits.

“There is one other point of considerable importance in our financial organization to which I would call attention. A very considerable proportion of our revenues goes towards supplementing the resources of local bodies. These resources, even if efficiently administered and developed, are quite inadequate to meet the many claims upon them: but that fact makes it more imperative that they should be carefully husbanded. I am afraid that there is

2nd March 1926]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

clear evidence of laxity in collection. In the last three years, collections have been under 85 per cent of the demand. That is a matter to which my Hon'ble Colleague the Raja of Panagal is devoting his earnest attention and I sincerely trust that his effort will result in a distinct improvement: for our provincial finances are sufficiently strained to meet the legitimate requirements of local bodies without being called upon to shoulder a further burden arising out of their remissness or inefficiency.

“And now, Sir, it is my pleasant duty to give honour where honour is due, and to pay a well-earned tribute to the officers and establishment of the Finance Department for the manner in which they have discharged their onerous duties during the past year and for the unfailing cheerfulness with which they have sustained the very heavy burden which the budget season invariably imposes upon them. Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of freedom. It is equally essential to sound financial administration and we owe a real debt of gratitude to Mr. Boag, to Mr. Brown, and to their assistants for the manner in which they have discharged their responsibilities. I would also cordially acknowledge the manner in which the Members of the Finance Committee and of the Public Accounts Committee have met the many heavy calls upon their time and the great value of their deliberations to this Council. In the words of Cicero, a great financial authority of the ancient world, “*magnum vectigal est parsimonia*”, thrift is a great source of revenue, and I can assure the House that that consideration is ever present to the mind of the Finance Department and of the Committee to which this House has entrusted important financial functions.

12.45
p.m.

“I need hardly say that it is a disappointment to me that even in spite of a further remission of our contributions I have not been able to place before this Council a more attractive picture of our financial position. It is however unnecessary as yet to take a sombre view of our prospects. But I sincerely hope that in the coming year we may be free from a recurrence of those many adverse circumstances which, since the Reforms, have with little intermission embarrassed our finances. If that hope is realised the year 1926-1927 may close under more favourable conditions than I have ventured to anticipate in the Budget which is now placed before this House. We do require a breathing space in order to liquidate in full the heavy charges which past misfortunes have imposed upon us, for in spite of much solid advance accomplished in recent years there are still crying needs to meet which our revenues even in the most favourable circumstances remain inadequate.

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1926]

“With your permission, Sir, I may add one word. It is not possible to incorporate in the papers placed before the House the results in all cases of the alterations in our figures resulting from the further remission of the provincial contribution. We also recognise that the figures do not always explain themselves, and it is somewhat difficult to anticipate in all cases where exactly explanation may be required. If on any point any Member of the House finds some difficulty in understanding or reconciling the figures, if he would kindly make a note of his difficulty and send it either to Mr. Boag or myself or come and see us, we shall be very glad indeed to have any difficulty cleared up and to find for the hon. Member the explanation which he seeks.” (Cheers).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Before we adjourn for lunch I should like to remind hon. Members that motions for reduction of grants should be sent in before 3 p.m. on the 9th March 1926 and also that where token motions are made, I shall be obliged if hon. Members will, in accordance with the practice followed last year, add the purpose, so that I may be able to arrange the order in which the motions should be discussed.

“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

III.—MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE DEATH OF A STUDENT WHO WAS DENIED ADMISSION INTO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL—*cont.*

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“Before I make my motion, may I rise to a point of order? I espy a stranger in the House (referring to Major-General Symons).”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The Surgeon-General has been appointed a Special Member in connexion with the Nurses and Midwives Bill.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“He has been appointed for that Bill. Do you really consider, Sir, that a Member appointed for that Bill can be present at a meeting of the House at which the Bill is not set down on the agenda and is not likely to come up and when a motion touching his department is being discussed? I ask for a ruling on the matter.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“May I draw your attention, Mr. President, to a decision of your predecessor, the late Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, when a similar point of order was raised by my Friend? Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar had then been appointed as a Special Member in connexion with the Religious Endowments Bill. He was present at the time in the House, after the consideration of the Bill was over—the consideration of that Bill, if I remember correctly, was over in the forenoon—and at 4-30 or so Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar was present in the Council. My learned Friend, the Member for the University, raised this identical point

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1488 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1926, page 21 supra.]

Statement showing the reserves in which the Military Grass Farms Department exploited grass during the last ten years in the Bellary district.

Name of reserve.	Area in acres.										
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
1. Joga A and B	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	..	..
2. Tornagallu	352	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ubbalagundi North extension	779	..	..	..	779	..	779	779	779	343	..
4. Sogi	..	..	7,327	7,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bandri	..	..	17,247	17,247	17,247	17,247	17,247	17,247	17,247	..	..
6. Chiribi	..	..	4,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kupgal	..	..	..	..	2,095	2,095	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kosigi	..	..	..	..	2,924	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Banavasi	..	..	..	..	..	2,148	..	..	..	..	..
10. Thungabadra	..	..	..	..	..	1,668	..	..	..	..	..
11. Jajikalgutta	..	..	..	..	..	10,365	10,365	..	..	..	..
12. Joga B block only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,096	..
13. Ubbalagundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Do. extension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Marutla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Items 3 and 12 to 15 were leased out for the current year. The quantity of hay out and the area exploited by the Military Department have not yet been intimated.

[2nd March 1926]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1489-A asked by Mr. P. Anjaneyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1926, page 22 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, R. No. 451-G. of 26, dated 25th February 1926.

With reference to the article appearing in the 'Hindu' dated 12th February 1926, I have the honour to report that I investigated the case and the following are the facts.

2. The late student S. Gopalasundram was brought to the General Hospital by his fellow students in a car on the morning of the 8th instant most probably at 8-30 a.m., as stated by Dr. Krishna Rao, and he walked from the car into the out-patient department and lay on a couch in the verandah.

3. Between 9-30 and 11 a.m., the Duty Assistant Surgeon Mr. K. I. John whose duty it is to admit the patients into the hospital saw all the patients who were earmarked for admission and selected the nine cases which he considered were seriously ill and refused admission to the others for want of vacant beds.

4. The note from Dr. Krishna Rao was seen by Mr. John who examined the patient. The Assistant Surgeon after the examination did not consider the student sufficiently ill to necessitate his ordering an extra bed.

5. On enquiry, it has been ascertained that the students who brought the patient to the hospital tried their best to persuade the Assistant Surgeon to reconsider his decision. The Assistant Surgeon, however, apparently stuck to his original opinion. On the day in question there were five vacant Indian beds and seven cases were admitted.

6. The student's friends after being refused admission obtained a taxi and took the patient back to Dr. Krishna Rao and reported what had occurred at the hospital. Dr. Krishna Rao advised them to proceed at once to the Rayapuram hospital where he was admitted as soon as possible. I say 'as soon as possible' advisedly because apparently it was not done immediately inasmuch as the Duty Assistant Surgeon was engaged in admitting other patients at the time when the student was brought to the hospital. Consequently he could not be attended to immediately. The doctor at Rayapuram at first stated that inasmuch as the patient arrived after out-patient hours he could not be admitted. He, however, upon realizing the condition of the patient made arrangements to admit him at once and this was done.

7. From the above statements it is obvious that a very regrettable and unfortunate incident has occurred due to the fact that the medical man in charge of the admissions at the General Hospital did not attach sufficient importance to the condition of the patient.

2nd March 1926]

8. In the extenuation of the circumstances I would point out that at the General Hospital, like most hospitals, there are invariably a larger number of patients seeking admission than there are vacant beds. I may add that I have been Resident Medical Officer at the above hospital for a good many years and know the difficulties in which the Medical officers who admit patients are placed. It becomes practically a daily experience of shroffing out those patients who should be admitted and those who could afford to wait and come again another day. It is possible that such accidents will occasionally happen even if the greatest care be exercised. In this particular case the Assistant Surgeon made a mistake which unfortunately was followed by most disastrous results.

9. The Surgeon-General proposes to deal with the Assistant Surgeon departmentally.



